



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

theless kept as distinct as they are in America. The cabinet in the business of directing legislation is quite distinct from the cabinet engaged in the business of administration. Parliament makes laws for the government alike of all public officers and of all private citizens. A cabinet officer may be arraigned before an ordinary court and punished for the violation of a law which, as a cabinet officer, he assisted in formulating. In France or Italy the case is different. Law-making is not the extensive and serious business that it is in England. Cabinet officers on the Continent in their capacity as administrative officers attend to a large part of the business which is attended to by Parliament. In England the point of chief political interest is in legislation. On the Continent a much larger share of political interest centers in administration. For these and other reasons there is likely to be a permanent difference in the alignment of political parties and the development of the forms of administrative agencies.

Our author thinks it will be a long time before the representatives of the people obtain direction of public affairs in Germany. Yet in the book as a whole there is much encouragement for the democrat. In the dual monarchy the state of Hungary, through a sort of democratic training, manages to exert seventy per cent. of the political influence of the empire and to pay only thirty per cent. of the taxes. Democracy is not limited to one form or two forms of government. Sir Henry Maine, in his defence of monarchy, spoke of democracy as simply one form of government. But the Anglo-Saxons have created two distinct forms of democratic government. Surely the Swiss have a form of democracy that is neither English nor American in its essential characteristics. The people of Italy have concluded to treat monarchy as a mere form of government—one of the many forms which democrats may employ in getting their will executed.

JESSE MACY.

The Colonial Tavern: a Glimpse of New England Town Life in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. By EDWARD FIELD. (Providence: Preston and Rounds. 1897. Pp. viii, 296.)

THE tavern was certainly an institution in the New England colonies. Modeled in general after the English pattern, it easily accommodated itself to the necessities of our pioneer settlements and became a conspicuous and indispensable feature in their development. Hitherto the subject has received incidental attention in town histories and in the proceedings of local societies, but with the growth of historical inquiry and research there has come to be a demand for a comprehensive work treating of the tavern as it was in relation to society and politics, to trade and travel. Such a book Mr. Field has now given us. His previous publications relating to certain points in Rhode Island history no doubt brought to light the possibilities of a treatise like this, upon which he has evidently bestowed considerable labor. He divides the subject into eight

chapters, showing The Tavern and its Keeper, The Sign and Name, The Tavern and Training Day, Tavern Cheer and Charge, Tales and Travelers, The Tavern in the Revolution, and The Tavern and the Stage Coach.

There are no illustrations except the small pen-and-ink designs which furnish a pleasing initial cut for each chapter. Such a book might have had pictures of some of the noted hostelries which it describes. Several of them are still standing and sketches of others have fortunately been preserved. They would have been welcome here.

Massachusetts seems to furnish the largest share of the material on this subject as on so many others. Such town histories as those of Cambridge, Dedham, Medford, Lynn, Newbury, Medfield and Lancaster have been consulted, but those of Milton, Lexington, Groton and other well-written towns are not quoted, though they would have yielded interesting additional facts, as would many an old town in New Hampshire and Connecticut. But the author has done a good service by introducing us to so many of the famous inns and showing the prominent place they occupied in the life of the fathers.

Next to the meeting-house—in more senses than one—came the tavern. It was not only a dispenser of comfort and the centre of news, but often the place in which the town meeting was held, and the court of law, and the ecclesiastical council and the military elections. It fulfilled, indeed, many of the functions of the modern club, and exchange, and lodge, and post-office, and saloon, and newspaper. The tavern was open to all comers except apprentices, negroes and Indians. In most cases the bar was the chief attraction, as the liquor habit was universal. The legal restrictions, however, were very severe, and the Puritan sense of order and propriety was seldom violated. The landlord was a personage who usually enjoyed the public confidence and was often prominent in town affairs, serving as constable, assessor, school-master, store-keeper, surveyor, tithing-man, post-master, selectman, or as representative in the General Court, captain of the train-band, or chorister and even deacon at church. Such offices do not seem to have conflicted with the commonplace duties of an inn-keeper, probably because the incumbent was known to be a good deal of a man and not a mere bar-tender. Dunton, who travelled here in 1686, speaks of his landlord at Lynn as “a fine old English gentleman,” who had been “one of Oliver’s soldiers.” Doubtless there were many tapsters who would answer to John Adams’s description of his Ipswich host who was “always calm and good-natured and lazy.” A Salem widow was authorized in 1645 to keep a tavern if “she provides a fitt man that is godly to manage the business.” Here perhaps we may find a warrant for the “Norwegian plan.”

No event brought so many people together as training day. Eight times a year all able-bodied men were required to attend. Training and treating were then in order. Old account-books show the charges for “beare and wyne,” “syder,” “rome,” “vittals and logen.”

The Revolutionary period brought the tavern into great prominence

as the rendezvous of the Sons of Liberty, the Committees of Safety and of Correspondence and as a depository for arms and the headquarters for recruiting officers.

The stage-coach gave the crowning glory to the tavern; and the driver became, in his turn, as important a character as the landlord. There can be no more picturesque illustration of country life than the arrival of the mail announced by the distant horn and attended by a general turn-out of the village folk to see the stage and get the news. But alas! that glory was short-lived, and the locomotive, which gave us the "depot," sounded the death-knell of the tavern.

The author would have aided students had he given an occasional foot-note stating by whom certain letters and diaries were written. The margin is wider than most readers would care for. The index is good, but not quite complete. Some of the tales in Chapter VI., though interesting, might have been abbreviated.

EDWARD G. PORTER.

The Statutes at Large of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1801. Compiled under the Authority of the Act of May 19, 1887, by James T. Mitchell and Henry Flanders, Commissioners. Vol. II., 1700 to 1712. (State Printer of Pennsylvania. 1896. Pp. 676.)

AFTER ten years of labor the first volume of what promises to be by far the most complete of all the state Statutes at Large has been issued and will be a welcome addition to the collections hitherto made by Virginia, South Carolina and Massachusetts. An earlier volume, as indicated by the title-page of the present one, is yet to come, which will include, so the prefatory note announces, all statute laws from the foundation of the colony to October, 1700, "with the charter, the action of the crown upon those laws, the unpublished commissions and secret instructions to the several deputy governors, which explain many of the difficulties they labored under in assenting to the enactments of the Assembly; and the various essential documents on which our colonial legislation was fundamentally based," the publication of which "is deferred with the view of obtaining some additional matter and for the purpose of inserting a general survey of the work, which latter can only be prepared after all the subsequent volumes are in type."

Too much praise cannot be given to the execution of this work and especially to the portion falling to the share of Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn. To each law he has affixed its history, showing when it was passed, when repealed, and what law took its place, with much other material of the greatest value. A single example will illustrate the thoroughness with which this work has been performed:

"Passed November 27, 1700. This act is said by Weiss and Brockden, Galloway, Dallas and Smith to be supplied by an act of 10 Queen Anne, of June 12, 1712, which Dallas more specifically indicates (in a footnote) as his Chapter 186. The latter, our Chapter 185, applies only